

WEEKLY COURIER.

C. DOANE, Publisher.

JASPER, INDIANA.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Personal and Literary.

—Prince George of Russia is writing a drama, the subject of which is taken from the Old Testament.

—Froude, the historian, sailed from England for Port Elizabeth and Natal lately, to collect materials for a work on the South African colonies.

—The Princess of Wales, it is noted recently, went to see "La Princesse Georges" in Paris, a play which the Lord Chamberlain will not permit to be produced in England.

—The London correspondent of the Liverpool Post says that it is confidently expected that John Bright will accept the invitation he has received to visit this country in 1876.

—It is to be hoped that Benjamin West painted better than he spelled when he wrote Mr. Hopkinson from London that he was painting a picture for King George of "Young Hannele swearing at the altar," and signed it "Adieu with astem."

—Mr. Murray announces "The Diary of H. M. the Shah of Persia During his Tour through Europe in 1873." Translated Verbatim from the Original. By J. W. Redhouse, Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society.

—The Rev. Dr. S. Wells Williams has just published his Chinese Dictionary, and will soon return to the United States. He will be tendered the professorship of Oriental Languages in the University of California.

—The word bumper is said to have had its origin in this wise: When the English were good Catholics they usually drank the Pope's health in a full glass after dinner—au bon pere; now corrupted to bumper.

—Mr. Serjeant Cox has in the press a treatise on "Hereditary and Hybridism," in which he will adduce the various facts and arguments that support his theory of the structure of all organized beings by the junction of two germs.

—Miss Amanda Douglass's new book, "The Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe," is issued by a blunder with the following dedication, intended for another publication: "In remembrance of many pleasant hours spent at Woodside, this story of love and faith, of work and waiting, and the gentle virtues that are none the less heroic for blooming in the center of the home circle, is dedicated to the happy household of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Neumann."

—Secretary Bristow has officially decided that journalism is a profession, under the following circumstances: An American journalist, who was returning from Europe, bringing with him a considerable quantity of books for his own library, held that the books were entitled to be entered duty free, under that section of the customs laws which makes provision for the free importation of books for the use of a library of a physician, a lawyer and a clergyman. The Custom-house officers at Baltimore, where the books were entered, decided that journalism is not a profession, and that the books must pay duty. An appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Treasury, who has reversed their decision.

Science and Industry.

—This spring over a thousand orange groves are to be planted along the St. John's River, Florida.

—Carbuleum is the name of a new German motor to be used in place of steam. It is produced cheaply, it is said, from chalk, which is heated in a closed space to 800 degrees Fahrenheit. Carbuleum is said to be not dangerous as an explosive, and to require less heat for its application to machinery than steam.

—The Iron Department, under the Swedish Government, has forwarded to Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, a collection of native ores, which will doubtless be added to the attractions of Pardee Hall.

—Among the methods proposed for crossing the English Channel is the novel one of an artificial isthmus, which is to extend from the opposite coasts of England and France, leaving a small space for the passage of ships. It is estimated that the expense of this work would not exceed that of the proposed tunnel.

—Lady Doctors are meeting with success in Switzerland. Miss Maria Vogtlin, M. D., who graduated last spring in Zurich, after a brilliantly sustained examination, has settled there as a practitioner in diseases of women and children, and has already obtained an extensive clientele. She is now the wife of Dr. Helm, one of the professors in the faculty of medicine at Zurich.

—The construction of the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia is making favorable progress. The estimated cost of the enterprise in its details has been published, and it appears that the greater part of the required sum is already secured. This includes the means for the structure as follows: Main building, \$2,000,000; art gallery, \$1,500,000; machinery building, \$800,000; and conservatory, \$200,000. Total, \$4,500,000. The following expenditures have yet to be provided for: Agricultural machinery building, \$250,000; water, gas, grading, railroad facilities, and sanitary arrangements, \$1,000,000; general administration, \$500,000; and an addition of 25 per cent. for errors and contingencies, the whole amounting to \$2,625,000. It is gratifying to learn that there is no reasonable doubt of this sum being obtained within the interval of time remaining, and reports show a largely increasing interest throughout the country in favor of the enterprise.

School and Church.

—A missionary settlement is to be established in Africa by the Church of Scotland on Lake Nyassa, and named "Livingstone."

—At a Universalist church fair, in Lowell, Mass., a country clergyman, astounded by the lures and devices resorted to, made a speech of violent denunciation. The young ladies wept and the young gentlemen hustled him out.

—It is reported in influential clerical

circles that Archbishop Manning has submitted to the approval of the Pope a scheme respecting the conduct of the Roman Catholic Church in England in its eventual struggle with the Government.

—The Russian Government is now considering a proposal for the introduction of compulsory education in the empire. The provincial assemblies of Olonetz and Vladimir, several district assemblies, and the Governors of Smolensk, Penza, Ekaterinoslavl, Kagan, Olonetz, Vladimir, and Kostroma have expressed approval of the scheme.

—M. Burg, in a recent memoir to the French Academy of Sciences, states that workers in copper are never attacked by cholera, while the operatives whose labor in other metals is of similar character form no exception. This fact has not only been observed in France, but in Italy, Russia, Sweden, Spain, and Turkey. M. Burg concludes that copper acts as a protection against the disease.

—Chauncey Ross, of Terre Haute, Ind., has made a donation to the institutions located there of \$356,000. To the Terre Haute School of Industrial Science he gives \$286,000, and to the Vigo County Orphans' Home \$150,000. He has before given large sums in benevolence and charity, including \$100,000 to the Ladies' Aid Society of that city, \$50,000 to Washburn College, and a large sum to charities in New York. He has also promised \$100,000 to the Indiana State Normal School located at Terre Haute.

—The Christmas mince-pie is historic. Probably in old New England the worthy descendants of the Puritans consume as many mince-pies now as any other people. Yet time was when this article was the cause of serious contentions in the Church, and a Puritan regarded it with the utmost detestation. Originally the ingredients used in mince-pies had a peculiar significance, being intended to represent the spices, myrrh, and precious gifts brought by the wise men of the East to the infant Jesus.

—The laying on of hands by the sisterhood, and presumably so imparting the holy spirit, is a growing practice in Baptist churches in this country. The women leave their pews before the commencement of the sermon, go into the pulpit, and place their hands for a moment on the head of the preacher. Where the ceremony originated no body seems to know. It was recently practiced in the Warren Avenue Church, Boston, of which the Rev. G. F. Pentecost is pastor. Two other Boston clergymen of the same denomination remonstrated with Mr. Pentecost, and were told by him to mind their own business.

Haps and Mishaps.

—A convict in the Illinois State Prison drove an awl into his head with a hammer, but did not die, as he had expected to.

—An explosion in a coal mine, near Evanston, Wyoming, on the 30th, resulted in the death of eight persons.

—An ex-sheriff named Schrimser was nearly beaten to death at Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 20th, by two men named Brooks and Miller.

—Jeff. Fendergast, who has been employed as section-boss on the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad, accidentally shot and killed Dr. Reynolds at Ithaca, Ohio, on the evening of Dec. 20.

—While Mrs. Nolan and daughter, residing near Ewerston, Ohio, were engaged in filling a flask from a can containing six pounds of powder, the can exploded, burning them almost to a crisp.

—Charles Wynne, a car driver, was shot dead by Mrs. Strauss, while endeavoring, early on the morning of Dec. 26, with others to force an entrance into her husband's saloon, in Camden, N. J.

—Wat. Eckenrood, aged fifteen, was found dead on the track of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, about three miles south of Sturgis, Mich. His head was severed from his body and otherwise horribly mutilated.

—A fire occurred at Petersburg, Pike County, Ind., at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, Dec. 20, which consumed the dwellings of Elias Osborn, senior and junior, Elias Osborn, Sr., a veteran of the war of 1812, was so badly burnt that he has since died. He was 76 years old and was one of the pioneers of Pike County.

—Jacob Neiswunder, whose home was near Cincinnati, had not been seen for three weeks. His family had also deserted the premises. Search being made, revealed a pile of large bones in the fire place. Two of his sons aged fourteen and eighteen have been arrested. There had been contention in the family and one of the sons has confessed to have wounded his father with a butcher-knife some time ago.

Foreign Notes.

—Varieties of American cotton are now being extensively grown in Algeria, no fewer than nine thousand acres being at present under cultivation for that purpose. When the projected irrigation-works are finished, at least one million acres of land will be made available for cotton-culture.

—A cabman named Mullen was charged at the Police Court in Dublin the other day with having on the previous night driven into the canal and nearly drowned five females whom he was carrying. When a constable went to his assistance he coolly told him to "save the mare, but don't mind the women."

—In the early days of the London Times the announcements of births, deaths and marriages were made without charge, and the senders were thanked for their communications. In course of years a charge was made for the announcements in question, and the column was playfully made over to the then proprietor's wife as her source of pocket money. The product of such a column would now suffice to maintain a middle-class household, dower the daughters, establish the sons, and secure a handsome annuity for a widow.

—A reporter of one of the smaller journals of Paris asked the manager of a theater to give him two seats for a certain performance. The manager refused, and the journalist said to him, "Your refusal will cost you 40,000 francs (\$8,000)." For six months after, the paper to which the reporter was attached praised the theater in this wise: "Monsieur X. is a magnificent director. He has a good company, and his entertainments are excellent. His management is intelligent. He knows what the people of Paris want. What a pity it is that the staircases of the theater are of wood. If a fire should break out, the

audience would have little chance to escape." The result of this was that the manager was forced to build an iron staircase which cost him \$10,000.

—The fears that were entertained as to the effect of the summer heat on the animals exhibited in the aquarium of the Zoological station at Naples have fortunately proved to be unfounded, and the result is that the collection now to be seen there is unrivaled both in beauty and variety. The grotesque forms and brilliant coloring of the Mediterranean fauna are deeply interesting to the naturalist, who finds in them the simplest statement of the great problem of life and development. In this respect the work done by the Naples Aquarium can hardly be overestimated, as in many of the lower species of marine animals which do not exist in northern seas, and have consequently never before been kept in tanks, may there be studied under conditions as closely resembling those of nature as possible.

Odds and Ends.

—Rank is a great beautifier.—Bulwer Lytton.

—Few minds wear out; more rust out.—Boyle.

—We disjoint the mind like the body.—Joubert.

—Life is the art of being well deceived.—Hazlitt.

—Pleasure's couch is virtue's grave.—Dugan.

—Gold that is put to use more gold begets.—Shakespeare.

—A Harrisburg paper informs its readers that when a gentleman and lady are walking upon the street, the lady should walk inside of the gentleman. How the lady is to do this is not stated.

—A Leavenworth man told a lie and then said: "I hope to be struck dead if I have not spoken the truth!" He had scarcely ceased speaking when he fell to the floor—a man having knocked him down.

—"You have a good husband, Betsy!" "Um! so-so! good enough as men go. But what makes you speak of him?" "He told me yesterday that in twenty years he had never given you a cross word." "Oh! I should think not, indeed; and he better not try it, either."

—Smith (to common man)—"Good gracious me, my man, what a lot of fish you've caught! How ever do you bait your hook?" Common Man—"With a worm." Smith—"Yes, to be sure, I know that; but you must do something to it." Common Man—"Well, I spit on it." Smith—"So do I." Common Man—"Ah, p'raps you do. But p'raps you don't chew 'backy'!"

Singular Case of Suicide.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune from Sharon, Walworth County, Wis., Jan. 4, gives the following:

About a month ago a fine-appearing young man, giving his name as T. H. Clifford, came here from the Northwestern Telegraph Institute, Janesville, to assist Mr. Brigham, agent and operator of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at this place. He appeared well educated, had traveled a great deal, and gained friends fast. On Thursday morning, Dec. 31, he did not appear at the office as usual, and Mr. Brigham's son was sent to his boarding-house to ascertain the reason. He found Clifford sick in bed, having, as he said, a severe attack of cholera morbus. He told young Brigham he would soon be all right, laughed and chatted with him about how he felt when first attacked, and refused to have a physician. He remained in bed very sick until Friday night, Jan. 1, when he was much better and said he would be able to go to the office the next morning. Morning arriving, and he not appearing at breakfast, his landlady went to his room to inquire after him, and found him lying on his side dead, the body still warm. Under the pillow was found an empty vial labeled "chlorate of gold," and on the floor, beside the bed, a paper which had contained morphine, a little of it still clinging to the paper. The coroner was notified, and at once summoned a jury, who, after taking all testimony attainable, rendered a verdict of suicide by poison. There were two letters left, addressed to James Mattice, Telegraph Institute, Janesville, and one to Mr. Brigham, requesting him to telegraph his father, brother and Mr. Mattice, the latter being authorized to take charge of his body and effects. There were several other letters addressed to various relatives and friends, all of which were forwarded without opening. The brother of the unfortunate young man was telegraphed, and started at once for Sharon, to take charge of the remains. Carpenter's parents reside at Painesville, O. He left home several years ago and went to the South-African diamond-fields, where he remained three years. Among his effects were ten fair-sized cut diamonds, unmounted, and quite a lot of very minute ones, such as are used for glass-cutters. Having these gems in his possession, his reason of suiciding on account of lack of funds is a poor one. That he had contemplated this step for some time is evident from his letter written November 8, some weeks before he came here. Mr. Mattice says he was one of the best behaved students at the Institute, and a favorite with all with whom he associated. It is quite evident that he had committed some crime which weighed heavily upon his mind, but what it was he never gave the slightest intimation to any one, as far as can be learned.

Unavailing Sorrow.

When Mr. Blank lost his wife he lay down on the floor, and for seven hours without intermission, except for meals, he beat the carpet vehemently with his boots, and cried, "What shall I do?" When his elderly servant mildly said, "She's in a better place," he beat the ground still more violently, and roared more piteously than ever. Still nothing seemed to come of it, and he merely sent his wild question back again upon his swelling heart. In a sympathetic tone his faithful attendant warned him that he would wear himself out, whereat he became inconsolable, and frantically exclaimed, "What shall I do?" The elderly woman advised him to look out of the window awhile. He looked out, and in six months he was a newly-married man. His neighbor, who had sustained a similar loss, never groaned, and never married again.—Dr. Parker in Christian at Work.

The Crowning Infamy.

Behind the barefaced and monstrous fraud just perpetrated by Kellogg and his Returning Board, through which the people of Louisiana are deliberately cheated before the eyes of the whole country and counted out of the results of the recent election by an organized swindle, there are various personal and partisan motives which claim attention at this time.

Kellogg, as every body now knows, was placed in the Executive chair and has been kept there for the past two years solely by the President's will, backed by the army and navy. Gen. Grant's flagrant usurpation in this case exceeds a thousand fold all the pretenses that were invoked by the Republican leaders for impeaching Andrew Johnson.

The actual returns of the election in 1872, when McEnery was fairly chosen Governor by a majority of many thousands, have never yet been officially counted, but are preserved in their original form, awaiting a day of justice and perhaps of retribution. Yet the usurper Kellogg, resting entirely upon the arbitrary support and recognition of the President, has exercised all the functions and authority of this office just as if he had been legally elected. And that unwarranted recognition is now urged as a reason for justifying the original outrage of the President, who made a Governor by an Executive edict over the votes and wishes of the people of Louisiana.

In order to give some color to that crime by a pretended popular sanction, it becomes necessary to falsify the real returns of the election on the 2d of November, which confirmed that of 1872, and to fabricate others in their stead. If the count was fair and the Conservative candidate for State Treasurer, with a large majority in the popular branch of the Legislature, was returned as both had been elected, then the whole theory set up by Mr. Morton and others in defending the President would fall to the ground, and exposure follow by the production of the returns of 1872.

Kellogg and his protectors feared something worse than this exposure of their well-known villainy. They knew that with an adverse Legislature investigation would explode the whole infamous conspiracy, bring all the actors in it at Washington and New Orleans before the public bar, show the prices they had been paid for official services, and end in the overthrow of the King, which has reduced a rich State to bankruptcy and ruin in two years.

After his experience in September, when the sham of a Government was shivered to atoms in an instant by a gust of popular indignation, Kellogg was quite willing to step down and out. He had had enough of Grantism, and wanted to get off without incurring new danger. But he was ordered to stay, and a naval squadron, with regiments recalled from necessary frontier service, were hastened to the spot to reinforce his oozing courage and to re-instate by force the fragments of his broken scepter.

Without Kellogg the so-called Government would have no head. Therefore he was required to resume his place and to play out the part which he had assumed in the beginning, with no idea of its present complications. He was as necessary to the chief conspirators at Washington as they were to him, from the reciprocal relations which the imposture had created. His retirement would have been like a change of front in face of the enemy. Hence he was held in position.

In view of these facts it is now easy to understand, after Kellogg had thus been for a second time forced upon a protesting people, and again identified with the unscrupulous policy of the President, why he resorted to so much trickery in making up this Returning Board, so as to prepare the way for the very frauds just announced, in flat contradiction with the published results of the election held two months ago.

Associated with these political considerations was the personal one of sending Casey, the President's brother-in-law, to the Senate. He had been the confidential channel of communication with the White House during all these scenes in Louisiana, and the adviser whose wishes were obeyed as law by the Departments at Washington. That part of the programme may be attended with difficulty, as Pinchback cannot be cast aside like a worn-out garment, without the certainty of trouble.

Since the November elections the President has been compelled to give up his cherished scheme of uniting the South for the third term on the basis of an intrigue with Mosby, Longstreet and other Confederates, who promised more than they could perform. The Southern States spurned the bribe which he offered, and scornfully rejected the representatives of Grantism. That rebuke and disappointment embittered the President against the South, and inflamed his passion for vengeance at the first opportunity. For this reason troops have been retained there without cause, Hays and others like him have risen into favor, a proclamation was promulgated against a breach of the peace in Mississippi, the annual message willfully misrepresented the situation in the South, and committees have been packed at the President's request to revamp stale outrages which have already done service in two former investigations.

The aim of all these wicked contrivances is to excite bad blood and to provoke some such outbreak as occurred at New Orleans in September, so that there may be a pretext for interference and bloodshed on a large scale. Looking to this contingency, efforts have been made to remove Gen. Emory from the command in Louisiana, because, though he had obeyed the worst orders to the last letter, he has recently not entered into their partisan spirit, and has sought to prevent any collision between his troops and the people.

The President is the head of this conspiracy, which is instigated by rogues and adventurers whom the honest men of all parties have repudiated. Kellogg is a mere figurehead, and was the tool of the White House in the recent inquiry, which has no parallel in our history.—New York Sun.

The Cheyennes and Comanches Submitting.

General Sherman has intelligence from the Far West, which looks to a favorable settlement of the Indian question, at least for the next four or five years. The Cheyennes and Comanches have been terribly

punished during the past summer and fall. Many of their warriors have been slain; their parties have been captured; their squaws made captives, and many of the young braves made prisoners. They are now coming in pleading for mercy, and are altogether in a very forlorn and wretched condition. A number of the most warlike and unmanageable chiefs and warriors are now reflecting on the mutation of Indian fortunes in the military prison at Fort Sill. It is probable that these robber-warriors of the plains will never more roam down into the pleasant pastures of Texas, as it is in contemplation to find for them an abiding place far removed from their kindred and nations. The war-like bands are pretty thoroughly demoralized, and the Indians who went off on the war-path are in great destitution, having suffered the loss of all their ponies and equipments. A complete register is being made of all the members of the Cheyenne, and Comanche bands, and hereafter they will only be supplied when they make personal application for relief. The old way has been abandoned, and it is contemplated to try another method of dealing with these roving savages.—St. Louis Republican, 6th.

Proscribing the South.

In making up the special committee recommended by the President to inquire into the condition of the South, which was started with a view of keeping alive the sectional agitation that now forms the stock in trade of the Grant party, Mr. Speaker Blaine followed the rule which he has constantly practiced of proscribing the Southern States from any part whatever in an investigation which directly concerns their interests, character, and relations to the Union.

The committee is composed of seven members, not one of whom is even personally familiar with the South, or knows it in any other way than by the political record and the general statistics. They are as follows: G. F. Hour of Massachusetts, W. A. Wheeler of New York, W. P. Frye of Maine, Charles Foster of Ohio, W. W. Phelps of New Jersey, J. C. Robinson of Illinois, and Clarkson N. Potter of New York. There are five Republicans against two Democrats; but that is not complained of, because Mr. Blaine has systematically packed every committee in that fashion, and organized the House upon a basis of partisanship such as was never before known.

If the South was ever entitled to fair play, to the opportunity of making investigation a reality instead of a political sham, and of summoning witnesses who would tell the whole truth, this was the occasion. States and communities have been arraigned by the President, by carpet-baggers, by Republican officials and committees, for violence and outrage in the worst forms; and these charges have been repelled by impartial witnesses sent to the scenes of the alleged crimes and by the people on the spot. If there was any desire for impartial inquiry, the South was fairly entitled to be heard in her own behalf, and to show the country how this system of calumny has been organized under orders from Washington.

That is precisely what Mr. Blaine and his following of agitators did not wish to do. Their game has been misrepresentation always, and it will be continued to the bitter end without regard to consequences. They have learned nothing from the severe lesson which swept away a majority of a hundred in the House of Representatives at the first clash. And they will not awaken to the reality until the floodgates of public indignation are raised, and the last remnants of a broken and demoralized race are scattered in ruin and disgrace.—Exchange.

Impressions at Yokohama.

Our parties remained a few days at Yokohama, making the usual excursions to Yeddo, or more properly Tokio, Kamakura, Enoshima and Dabutz. To most of us every thing was new and very strange; indeed, we imagined that many things we saw were quite as strange to the natives as to ourselves, for the contact of European and Asiatic civilization has developed a bizarre life full of the oddest contrasts. For instance, perhaps one of the most striking institutions of the country is the jiriksha, a sort of magnified baby-cart, in which a coolie draws a full-grown man at the rate of five or six miles an hour; the most convenient cab in the world, in which horse and driver are combined in one. Well, on several occasions we saw in these concerns European ladies, elegantly dressed in full evening costume, on their way to some dinner party, drawn by stout coolies whose only clothing was the tattooing upon their backs, and breech cloths, four inches wide. One doesn't mind it after a while, but at first it seems very odd. So it did to see a naked coolie operating a sewing-machine. The jiriksha, by the way, is a new thing, devised only four or five years ago by one of the American missionaries, and so exactly adapted to the country that it is fast becoming universal. In Yeddo alone there are said to be seventy thousand of them, and probably the estimate is none too large. The manners and ideas of the people are all evidently in a state of most rapid transition. Every year, we are told by the foreigners who reside in Japan, produces great changes, and the nation now seems as anxious to adopt European civilization as it was determined to exclude it ten years ago. Those who wish to see the Japan of history must make haste. Railroads, telegraphs and steamboats, rifles, sewing machines, petroleum and coal gas are powerful alternatives when administered to a nation. More profound yet is the influence of the waning faith in their old religion, and a growing disposition to accept the cardinal doctrines of Christianity; but what will be the final outcome it is not easy to foresee. On the whole, the impression made by the people and the country was a very pleasant one, such as would lead to hopefulness.—Correspondence New York Times.

—Some Catholics of St. John, New Brunswick, are making an issue with the Government by refusing to pay the school-tax. Two priests were arrested for resistance to the collection of the tax, but were released upon its payment by a friend. On the 4th of December some personal property of the Catholic Bishop of St. John and also of two cathedral priests was seized for the same reason. The articles seized were announced to be sold by public auction on December 7.